



Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Construction Industry: 2004 Report

Construction Industry Category Occupational Examples:

- ♦ Construction Laborers
- ♦ Carpenters
- ♦ Brickmasons and Stonemasons
- ♦ Roofers
- ♦ House Painters
- ♦ Electricians
- ♦ Highway, Street and Bridge Workers
- ♦ Residential Builders
- ♦ Commercial Builders
- ♦ Welders and Cutters
- ♦ Plumbers, Pipefitters, Steamfitters
- ♦ Truck Drivers
- ♦ Demolition Workers
- ♦ Heavy Equipment Operators
- ♦ HVAC Mechanics

Includes NAICS codes 23

MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

Population.....6,416,505¹

Private Sector

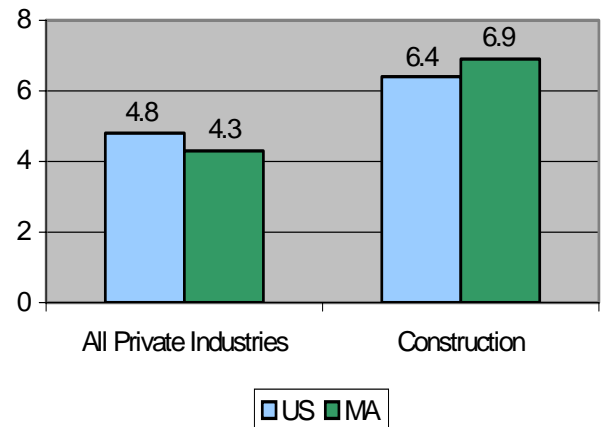
Employment.....2,718,600²

Construction Employment.....138,300²

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. construction, MA & US, 2004⁴ⁱ

- Massachusetts' incidence rate is slightly higher than the national rate in construction
- The incidence rate for the construction industry in MA was higher than the rates for all private industries in 2004

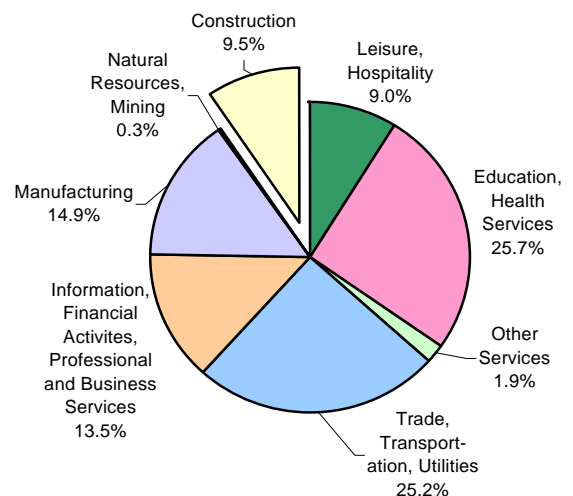


Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

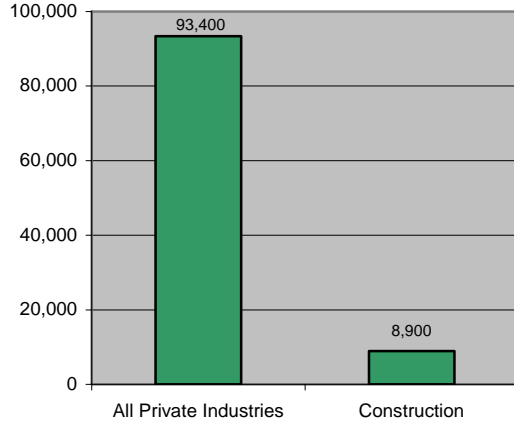
Construction

- 5.1% of all MA employees worked in the construction industry in 2004
- 9.5% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the construction industry



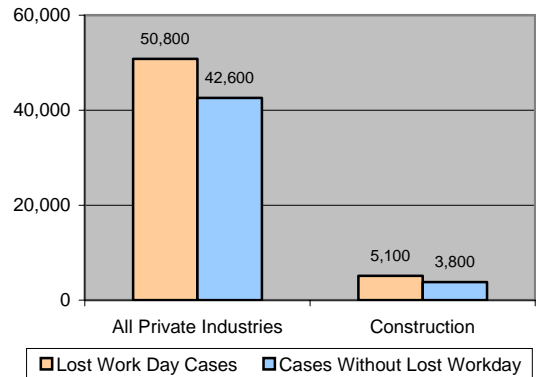
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. construction in MA, 2004



- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 8,900 occurred in the construction industry
- Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by approximately 25%

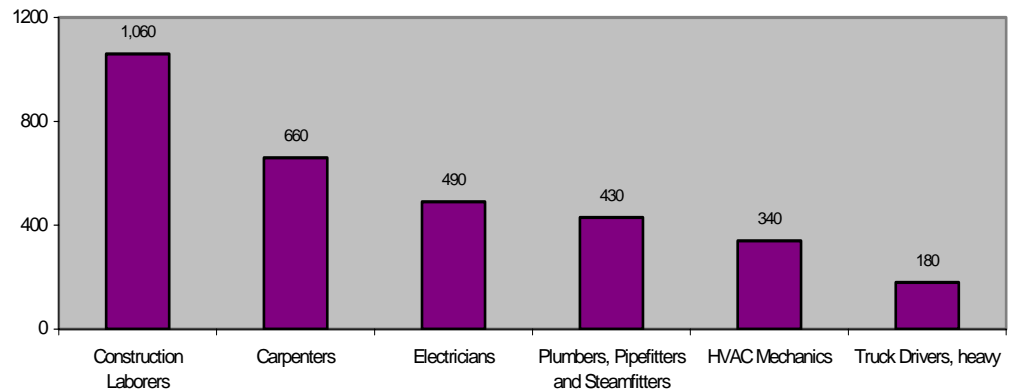
Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. construction in MA, 2004



Occupation Data

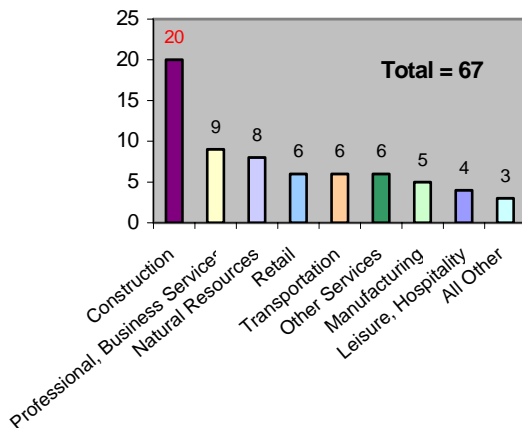
Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, construction, 2004

- Construction laborers had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the construction industry during 2004 in MA, followed by carpenters



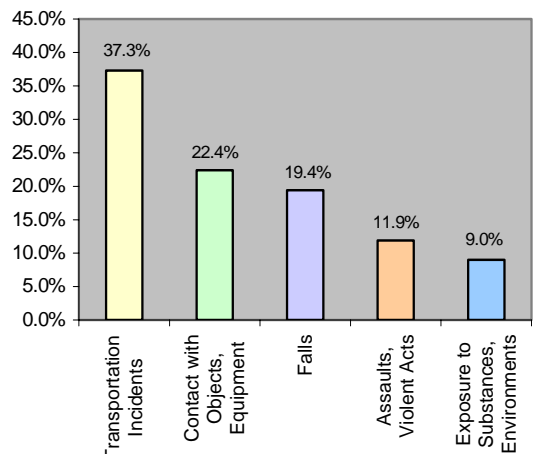
Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- Fatalities in the private sector fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- 30% of the fatalities occurred in the construction industry in MA
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities

Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004

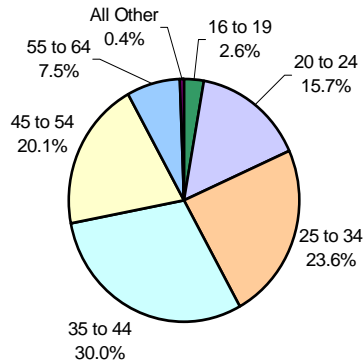


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Construction Industry Case & Demographic Data

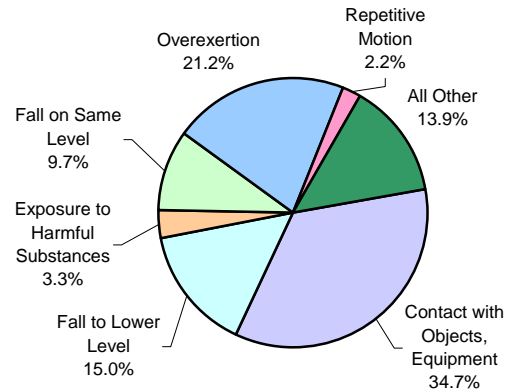
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, construction, 2004



Event or Exposure

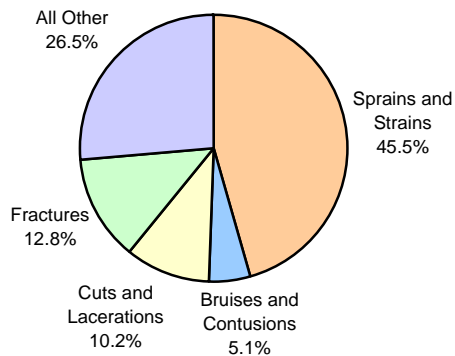
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, construction, 2004



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the construction industry**
- **Most injuries in 2004 were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed by overexertion**
- **Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury in the construction industry**
- **The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) made up more than half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2004**

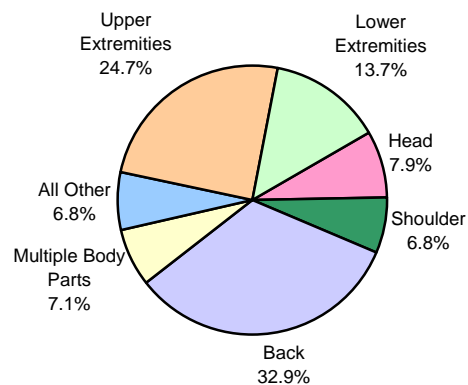
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, construction, 2004



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percentage distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, construction, 2004



¹ Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

³ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

⁴ Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2005.



MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2004 Report: Construction

This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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